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SUNDAY	79
MONDAY	14
TUESDAY	7
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1919 Before Friday. Chestnut Hill Land and Im. Co. *Chas. E. Small*

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## GEN. JOE WHEELER IS THE STAR OF M'KINLEY'S PARTY.

The Men Cheer Him and the Women Hang on His Neck and Kiss Him.

President and Party See the March Past of the Seventh Army Corps, 14,000 Strong

## "The First Perfect Military Review I Have Ever Seen," the Nation's Executive Tells His Wife.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 17.—General Joe Wheeler was the hero of the hour upon the arrival of the Presidential party here to-day. When the carriages reached the De Soto Hotel crowds swarmed around the little big soldier. Alighting from his carriage in answer to the ovation, he said to the crowd, "I am not here to shake hands with you, I am here to shake hands with my friends."

Half a dozen prominent Savannah ladies were there, and pressing forward they threw their arms around the neck of the hero of Santiago and kissed him.

The Presidential party reached Savannah from Atlanta about 10:30 o'clock this morning. President McKinley was greeted as his train rolled into the depot by a salute of twenty-one guns from the old brass cannon presented to the Chatham Artillery by General Washington 108 years ago. President McKinley rode from the depot in a carriage with Mrs. McKinley and Captain D. G. Purse, chairman of the Savannah Entertainment Committee. The members of the Cabinet, army officers and others of the party followed. Thousands of people were gathered along the streets, but there was no enthusiastic demonstration until the hotel was reached, where a step of ten minutes was made. Escorted by the Georgia Hussars, whose history goes back to Revolutionary days, the procession continued to Forsyth Park, where there was witnessed a review of 14,000 troops of the Seventh Army Corps, now in command of Major-General J. Warren Ketter. The President's entrance to the park was signified by a salute of twenty-one guns from Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, which followed Major Dillenback up San Juan Hill a few short months ago.

The dazzling white of the Hussars, who formed on the right as a body guard, the deep fields of blue of the infantry, and the red capes of 2,000 regulars spread out in a single field, where everybody could see them before the parade started and watch them the entire length of three sides of the field, was a wonderfully exhilarating sight.

The United States Artillery Band played the march until the color company came abreast of the reviewing stand, when it changed to "Hail, Columbia," as a salute to the colors. The light artillery, with their field pieces from Porto Rico, came lumbering by, then wheeled into platoon formation and dashed off the ground at full gallop. At the end of the review, the President, General Shafter and General Wheeler expressed their great pleasure.

President McKinley walked around to the carriage where his wife sat and said, "I am the first perfect military review I have ever seen, and I have been a soldier myself."

The party went down the river this afternoon on the pilot boat J. H. Eastly, to Tybee and return. The day was a glorious one, and the trip was delightful. Upon returning to the city the party drove under the arch of the new Government building draped in national colors and inscribed, "Welcome to Our President."

President McKinley and his party were entertained at a magnificent banquet at night at the De Soto Hotel.

## PEACE TREATY DUE SATURDAY BY MAIL.

Not to Be Made Public Till After Submission to the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The President will submit the peace treaty to the Senate during the present session; that much has been definitely determined upon. The text is still lacking here, and as the Commissioners have thought proper to entrust the document to the mails, it will not reach Washington before next Saturday. Although desirous of placing it before the Senate at the earliest opportunity, the President will not be able to do so for a week after its receipt for the reason that Congress will then be in holiday recess. Meanwhile the treaty will not be given to the public. Strong pressure has been brought to bear already to change this decision, but a strict observance of the established custom in such cases will be followed in order to avoid exciting needless animosity against the treaty on the part of officers for the observance of the courtesy due the Senate.

## CAUGHT HORSE IN RAT TRAP.

Schmidt Thought to Catch a Rat, but Got Bigger Game.

John Schmidt, of Perth Amboy Junction, set a trap last night to catch a rat in his barn, and instead caught his own horse. The animal, in some way, got loose in the trap, and finally came across the trap into which he stuck his nose.

The trap was sprung, catching the horse tightly and causing him to prance frantically around with pain. The noise was



General Joseph Wheeler.

## DEWEY TO BE OUR ONLY ADMIRAL.

Bill to Revive That Grade Is Now Before Congress.

Washington, Dec. 17.—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, to provide prompt and adequate reward to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, the grade and rank of Admiral in the United States Navy, and that he be hereby revived, with the same duties, pay and privileges appurtenant thereto that were by law given to the former appointees to said rank, the said grade to exist only during the lifetime of this officer."

This bill introduced by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, introduces the Sampson-Schley controversy and cause the merits of their official department to be threshed over in Congress. Mr. Livingston introduced the bill not only to properly reward the gallant Dewey, but to give Congress a chance to distinguish between Schley and Sampson and their conflicting claims. The evident determination of the Administration to make Sampson a vice-admiral is annoying to many members of Congress, irrespective of party. There is no question about Dewey's right to first place, that of admiral, but Sampson would jump many persons who rank him if he were made the vice.

Presidents have always claimed the prerogative in recognizing and rewarding bravery in the naval and military service of the United States. There are two presidents for Livingston's bill, however. One having a similar purpose was passed by Congress and vetoed by President Arthur, while one passed during Cleveland's Administration was approved by him. There seems to be disposition in Congress to revive the grade of admiral, so that Sampson will not be installed into a place which many persons think Schley and Dewey should have. The grade of Vice-Admiral would merely place Sampson and Schley in their present places as Rear Admirals.

## GENERAL GOMEZ REPORTED DEAD.

Rumors in Havana That the Valiant Cuban Warrior Has Passed Away.

Madrid, Dec. 17.—A report has been received here from Havana that General Maximo Gomez is dead.

Havana, Dec. 17.—The report that General Maximo Gomez is dead, which, according to a dispatch from Madrid, was received here from Havana, cannot be confirmed here, though a rumor of his death has been in circulation in this city for several days past.

In contradiction of this report is another to the effect that General Gomez lifted his camp at Yaguajay, Province of Santa Clara, and with his main forces went into camp in the Sagua la Grande in the same province, but that, accompanied by a small escort, he left the camp three days since, moving westward and now in the Province of Santa Clara Province, en route to Havana, whither he will go via Matanzas. This report has it that General Gomez is in good health.

## SENATOR W. J. SEWELL ILL.

He Must Remain Indoors to Prevent an Attack of Pneumonia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—United States Senator William J. Sewell is suffering from a severe cold at his home in Camden. His family physician says that while there is no immediate danger the Senator must remain indoors for a few days and thus avoid a threatened attack of pneumonia.

## George Charge Against Promoters.

George F. Mullen, a promoter of No. 141 Broadway, was arraigned in the Central Court yesterday morning on a complaint of David F. Liguori, of Providence, R. I. Liguori says he is a partner in the Mullen project, which was to be bought off the Cornwall Steam Ship Company. He declared that Mullen applied the money to the Marine Convoyance Company, of Warner, N. J., which was president. Mullen was worth \$100,000 at the time of his arrest.

## Aged Inventor Wootton Dead.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—John E. Wootton, at one time general manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, died at his home in this city last night, aged seventy-six years. He was the inventor of the Wootton fire box, designed for the consumption of waste coal.

## Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House gave today to the Indian Appropriation bill, passing it substantially as reported. This is the third of the appropriation bills to pass, and it clears the way for the big supply bill, although another, the Agricultural, will be ready by Monday.

## ROOSEVELT GETS A THREAT OF WAR.

Odell Tells Him Flatly the Machine Will Fight if He Names Roberts.

GOVERNOR-ELECT IS FIRM.

Stands by His Slate, and Andrews's Chances Put Woodruff in a Frenzy.

PEACE DINNER ENDS HARD DAY.

Platt, Low, Choate and Roosevelt Sit Together with Table Knives the Only Apparent Kind Out.

Superintendent of Public Works—James A. Roberts, anti-Platt Republican, of Erie. Superintendent of Public Buildings—Henry H. Bender, Platt Republican, of Albany. Adjutant-General—Avery D. Andrews, Roosevelt Democrat, of New York. Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Charles J. Dumar, anti-Platt Republican, of Queens. District Attorney of Kings County—Hiram R. Steele, anti-Platt Republican. Health Officer, Port of New York—Alvah H. Doty, Platt Republican (reappointment). Superintendent of Banks—Fredrick D. Kilburn, Platt Republican, of Franklin (reappointment). Commissioner of Agriculture—Charles A. Wieting, Platt Republican, of Schuylker (reappointment). Justice of General Sessions, County of New York—John Proctor Clarke, anti-Platt Republican. Henry, Thomas Allison, Platt Republican. Members of Governor's Staff—John Jacob Astor, Craig Wadsworth, Howard Carroll, and William Littauer, all machine Republicans.

The above is a list of appointments Governor Roosevelt is expected to announce after his inauguration. Some of them have been absolutely agreed upon. Others are subject to change. Those believed to be settled upon are: Bender for Superintendent of Public Buildings; Andrews for Adjutant-General; Doty for District Attorney of Kings County; Doty for Health Officer; Kilburn for Superintendent of Banks; and the four members of the staff mentioned, who are chosen outside of the National Guard.

Despite protests of Platt and his henchmen the Governor-elect has made up his mind that little or no change shall be made in the slate already printed. He has decided in spite of the fact that the Platt Senate may hold up the confirmation of several of the anti-Platt and Democratic candidates.

Platt's machine opposition continues to grow. For Superintendent of Public Works; and for Adjutant-General; Dumar for Commissioner of Labor Statistics, while the announced appointment of Steele as District Attorney has aroused such a hostile feeling among Plattites across the East River as to promise a reputation of the Woodruff-Worth faction.

At conferences between the Governor-elect, Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell yesterday, it was made plain that the turning point of the Adams-Hendricks for Superintendent of Public Works, and the substitution of Roberts for Platt's choice of White, of Brooklyn, should Roberts decline.

The machine men made another onslaught upon Major Andrews because of his Democracy, and besought the Governor-elect to take Colonel Odell or any other Republican.

They found Roosevelt as obstinate as he was when President of the United States Civil Service Commission, and as they refused to give up their demands and threats from spoilsmen.

## Pleaded in Vain for Egan.

The machine men renewed their pleas for the appointment of either Patrick Egan or John McManis as Commissioner of Labor Statistics. The Governor frankly declared his intention of naming Dumar, now at South, and with him Platt leaders, not only as a recognition of Independent Republicans, but of the labor organization who have sought the place for Dumar.

The Governor-elect met General Roe, Major Andrews and Colonel Roosevelt yesterday afternoon at the Madison Avenue headquarters of the Governor-elect. His conversation was so long that some of it could be heard across the hall. Roosevelt was heard to exclaim once, "I object!" in the most vigorous tones.

Soon Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, with out coat or hat, rushed from room No. 10, to the main floor for some reason. Somebody threw his coat and hat after him as he ran. All who had been with him declared that he had been in a state of excitement. The dispute, however, was afterward stated, was over the Adjutant-General's office. The Governor-elect had refused to discuss it. He would neither deny nor affirm that he expects to be Adjutant-General.

After these interviews the Governor-elect had an interview of an hour and a half with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell and County Chairman Quinn. When it was decided the Governor-elect said he was not ready to announce appointments.

## Congential Party, This.

Chairman Odell was so disgusted last night that, instead of attending the Roosevelt "harmony" dinner at the Madison Avenue headquarters of the Governor-elect, he pleaded illness and returned to his home in Newburgh.

Senator Platt was there, however, and so were Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate and John Proctor Clarke. Platt and with him Chauncey M. Depew, to whom he has promised the United States Senatorship, and General Benjamin H. Tracy. Other guests were Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N.; William Luffin, Douglas Robinson and Bryn Mawr.

Colonel Roosevelt returns to Oyster Bay to-day. He will come up again on Tuesday for further conferences with the leaders.

Believed to Be Russia, and Its Agent Is Conferring with New Yorkers.

PREPARING FOR BIG WAR.

Former Comptroller Eckels Confirms the Fact of the Attempted Loan.

MONEY MONGERS ARE DELIGHTED.

For the First Time We Appear as a Lending Nation, and That, Too, After a War with Spain.

England has all the money she wants at home. France is lending money, not borrowing, and has no big expensive public work on hand. Spain has no collateral to give as security for a loan, and would not come here anyhow.

Italy has no necessity for money on a large scale. Her navy is satisfactory, and she has no need for a big army loan.

Germany has all her loans placed and needs no more money unless the Kaiser decides to get Yankee gold to carry out his policy of war.

Austria only wants to be let alone. This leaves:

Russia, which, with its Trans-Siberian Railway and its colossal disbursements for fortifications and its enormous military investments, is reaching out for money all over the world.

Nation Wants Money of Us. America, just clear of a war, is still the most prosperous nation in the world. Money is so plentiful that some great power has decided to skip the Rothschilds and avoid the house, and has come to New York to negotiate a national loan.

The moneyed men, gladdened with wealth and plining for investments, are the dearest of the nation, indicating a new era in our national affairs.

A survey of the international field points to Russia as the power that is probably trying to get Yankee gold to carry out its policy of war. Improvements, and mass an army to protect what she has already coasted from China against the worst England, and Germany may do.

James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank and former Comptroller of the Currency, makes the following statement to the Journal correspondent at Chicago on the subject:

"I am sure that one of the foreign powers it is that is now negotiating a large loan in this country, nor am I aware who the agent is or where they are."

"In the course of a conversation with a prominent financier the other day, in which we were discussing the financial situation between this country and Europe, and the fact that the United States had been a real discussion of one of the foreign powers negotiating a loan in this country, he said, 'He did not mention which power.'"

"The report did not surprise me. There was talk in financial circles a few months ago that Russia was seeking loans here. I am sure that these two propositions I do not know."

We Are Lenders Now. However, I am aware that American banks and American citizens of large means have of late been loaning money to the Russian Government.

These conditions, coupled with the fact that a large percentage of our stocks and bonds formerly held by foreign investors are now held here, and the great increase of our exports over our imports, has given us plenty of money and the position to loan large sums at low rates."

## Russia Preparing for War.

Russia, despite the peace protestations of the Czar, is preparing for war more than any other power in the world. Her expansion of Northern China became public before she intended, and England, always jealous of another power's expansion, and particularly sensitive about the Asiatic frontier, is expected to make a protest and back it up with war if necessary.

The Russian Government has tried to get it in France, but the deal fell through, and rather than borrow of her prospective ally, she crossed the ocean and mingled with the other buns in Wall Street. We have money to burn.

"The cheapest thing in America," as financiers phrase it. For a fortnight call loans have been made in Wall Street as low as 1 1/2 per cent, while short time borrowers, with approved collateral, are accommodated at 3 1/2 per cent. The sum on a much more extensive proportion.

The National Treasury states that for the current year the Government has increased \$20,335,722. This, following a gain of \$50,000 for October, makes a total accumulation of about \$75,000,000 for the last sixty days.

Compared with a year ago the total creation of all kinds of money is \$165,730,000 greater and amounts to all \$1,885,840,000. The perspective reveals even more money. On the first of the year corporations will have absorbed about \$80,000 in interest and dividends. Besides, exports are increasing rapidly, while imports are decreasing quite decidedly.

The latest figures tell that the exports of merchandise from this country exceed those of Great Britain for the first time in the history of the two countries. The United States is in the unique position of desiring to buy the American stocks and bonds that are held abroad. It is this condition that has warranted a foreign government in making tentative overtures for a big loan here.

## TUNNEL TRANSIT COMES TO A CERTAIN

Crocker's Plan, Given in the Journal, Soon to Be Put in Operation.

COLER INDORSES IT.

Through Counsel, Rapid Transit Commission Withdraws Objections to Private Contract.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY IN LINE.

Guiding Spirit of the Great Electric Trust in Favor of Construction of an Underground Road.

I am not opposed to rapid transit. I was elected on a platform advocating rapid transit, and when it is shown to me that it can be brought about without endangering the city's credit I will act as seems wisest to me.—MAYOR VAN WYCK in an interview with the Journal on January 4, 1898.

I have never taken any action or done anything directly or indirectly to obstruct the building of the underground railroad. Neither has the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, nor to my knowledge anybody connected with it. Everybody who has discussed the subject with me knows that I have held to the opinion, as I do now, that the construction and operation of the underground road by responsible persons would be distinctly beneficial to the street rail companies.—WILLIAM C. WHITNEY in an interview with the Journal, December 14, 1897.

I don't think there would be the least difficulty in securing all the money necessary. The city could not frankly go into such an enterprise. It hasn't the money. It is suggested that the money should be let down for this one project and then put up again. This could not be done, for it would be taken advantage of by Brooklyn and possibly the other boroughs. Besides, the city has no right to engage in any business venture like the building of a railroad.

When the Rapid Transit Commission formulated their recent plan and fixed the cost of constructing the proposed road at \$30,000,000 they fixed the bond at \$15,000,000. This is a private capital undertaking the work the city should not exact a heavier bond than ten per cent on the total cost. The city administration will do all it can to forward the work. It will fix no impossible conditions.—STATEMENT OF COMPTROLLER COLER TO THE JOURNAL, YESTERDAY.

The Commissioners are pledged to no plan. Any feasible scheme projected by any reliable company capable of carrying the work to a successful issue would be acceptable to the Commissioners. The crying need of the city is a real rapid transit road, constructed with due care to the health and safety of the people. Last year the Third Avenue and Sixth Avenue elevated roads carried 100,000,000 passengers.

The city administration will do all it can to forward the work. It will fix no impossible conditions.—STATEMENT OF COMPTROLLER COLER TO THE JOURNAL, YESTERDAY.

Rapid transit projects, deferred by blockings and hindered by complicated legal questions, seem to be moving toward a point where they may result in something more than plans on paper.

The statement of Mr. Crocker in the Journal yesterday morning that the city authorities favor a plan to have private capital build an underground road clears the way for a contract that is being made in New York will see work in progress on the new plan at an early date. Through Mr. Boardman of the counsel, the Rapid Transit Commission practically pledged itself to place no obstacles in the way of speedy consummation of rapid transit plans.

The scheme proposed by Mr. Crocker and endorsed by Comptroller Coler provides for a four-track underground line in the Borough of Manhattan. The plan is approved by the Rapid Transit Commission—the latest scheme—provided for a four-track line, but that it is better to have two through the most densely populated districts, and thence a two-track line to the suburbs beyond the Harlem.

In the plan proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission, according to the figures of Engineer Parsons, such a line could be constructed for \$20,000,000. But the Rapid Transit Commission's scheme entirely debars the East Side from forty-second street to the Harlem River from participation in the benefits of the system.

The chief objection to this plan is that the Commission believed that a bond of \$15,000,000 should be required from the corporation desiring to build the road. From the statement of Comptroller Coler printed with this article, it appears that the city is willing to accept a bond of less than one-eighth of the sum on a much more extensive proportion.

The consensus of opinion among city officials is that the plan is a possible factor in the bidding for the work when the tunnel scheme was finally decided upon. It is believed that these capitalists will come to the front again if it is concluded that it would be best to construct an underground road in the city.

In this event it is believed that the Manhattan "L" owners will enter the field with bids, and that the competition between the two plans will be a close one. The privilege of building and operating the underground line under conditions to be made by the city will be shared.

Governor-elect Roosevelt's object in meeting Alexander E. Orr yesterday was not solely to inspect with him the House of Refuge, but to get points about rapid transit for his forthcoming message. Mr. Orr, being chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission, was able to furnish the Coler with necessary data.

While the Governor-elect has peremptorily declined to discuss the subject for publication, those who have talked with him say he will oppose any resuscitation of the Platt Republican Rapid Transit Commission bill. Introduced last session by Ellsworth. The Governor-elect refused yesterday to discuss Richard Crocker's rapid transit scheme.

## DAY'S RESIGNATION ENABLES HIM TO DRAW A \$100,000 FEE.



Ex-Secretary Day.

He and Whitelaw Reid Will Receive That Sum for Their Work on the Commission.

Bassett Moore Will Get Half as Much, and All Their Expenses Are Paid.

## Had They Retained Their Offices They Could Have Drawn No Extra Pay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Ex-Secretary of State Day and Whitelaw Reid will receive at least \$100,000 each for assisting in the peace negotiations in Paris. James Bassett Moore, Secretary of the Peace Commission, will receive \$50,000 for his services in Paris.

Senators Davis, Frye and Gray, under the law cannot draw two salaries, and they will have only their expenses paid in addition to their Senatorial salaries. This information was gleaned at the State Department to-day. It was received by the politicians generally like a flood of light from a dark cabinet. It explained why Secretary Day and Assistant Secretary of State Moore resigned their permanent positions to take up duties certain to last not more than three months.

There was no reason why Mr. Day, as Secretary of State, and Mr. Moore as Assistant Secretary of State, could not have acted as Peace Commissioners, and the necessity he experienced of earning more than \$8,000 a year. His friends conceived the idea of his temporarily stepping out of the United States service for the purpose of making a comfortable sum, after which he could easily afford to return to the Government at the slender compensation it gives its employees.

## Congress Has Nothing to Say About It.

The sum of \$100,000 each for Messrs. Day and Reid is the minimum figure. It is payable without reference to Congress, out of the National Defense Fund of \$50,000,000. The actual expenses of the entire commission, outside of these fees, will be a bagatelle when compared with a quarter of a million, which three distinguished gentlemen will receive.

The Commission will have consumed ninety-six days at the expense of the Government. The aggregate personal expenses of the five commissioners, at \$25 a day each, will be \$11,250. The expenses of the attaches will equal this sum, as they are all carried on their respective pay rolls, and each is given \$5 a day for his personal use.

Had Day and Moore retained their State Department offices, while serving on the Peace Commission, they would have been debarred, like Senators Davis, Frye and Gray, from any extra official compensation for their services. But now, owing to their financial straits, they can take the initiative for compensation at \$100,000, and Whitelaw Reid will be an incidental beneficiary of the President's generosity to his Ohio friend, and the latter's assistant.

## Two Jobs Net Foster \$250,000.

The justification for Day's claim will be found in diplomatic usage. Whenever a government finds it necessary to employ an expert in diplomatic negotiations, he is paid a generous fee. John W. Foster, for his services to the Bering Sea Commission, received \$50,000. He had been Secretary of State. His services, Day's friends say, did not remotely approach in importance the services Day has rendered. When Foster was retained as special counsel by China, in some of her diplomatic negotiations, several years ago, he received \$200,000.

It is the preliminary resignation of Messrs. Day and Moore with a view to coming in for handsome fees as Peace Commissioners that arouses the admiration of the political "grafters."

It is not generally known that Mr. Brannigan, Disbursing Agent for the State Department, went to Paris with the Commission, endowed with Monte Cristo powers to draw on the \$50,000,000 fund. He is now on his way back.

No one at the State Department could even estimate the sum Mr. Brannigan has expended, for, in addition to the personal expenses of the Commissioners and the attaches, Mr. Brannigan paid for the official entertainment that the Commissioners and attaches collectively and as individuals furnished to officialdom in Paris.

It is not yet known whether the expenses of the families of the Commissioners will appear as a charge against the National Defense Fund.

## POWDER STORE MADDENED OVER FOR THIS PORT.

Big Naval Plant to Be Located Just Below Fort Lee, N. J. Gewirtz Threw Away His Poor Gifts and Jumped from Ferryboat.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Naval Board appointed some time ago to select a site for a naval magazine near the port of New York has reported in favor of land lying between the Palisades and the river at Edgewater, N. J., just below Fort Lee landing, and opposite One Hundred and Thirtieth street, New York.

It is recommended that steps be taken to secure the land at that point, and it is requested that an appropriation of \$600,000 be made for the purchase of the site and the commencement of necessary improvements.

The report in conclusion says it is probable that aside from the cost of the land an ultimate expenditure of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 will be necessary to erect buildings and wharves, to enclose the grounds, provide local railroad service, grading and lighting.

## BOY MURDERER ELUDES PURSUIT.

No Trace of the Assassin of Nine-Year-Old Alvina Otto.

The police of the Hamburg avenue station, in Williamsburg, had not succeeded until last night in finding the boy, who, it is alleged, on Friday evening, on the sidewalk in front of a dry goods store at Myrtle avenue and Herman street, struck nine-year-old Alvina Otto in the face, from the effects of which she died a few hours later, at her home, No. 434 Knickerbocker avenue.

The parents of the girl are prostrated with grief. They will not act further in the matter, because nothing which they might do, Otto said, would bring back to life their darling daughter.

Coroner Delap yesterday impaneled a jury, and adjourned the subject until next Thursday. He also directed Dr. A. C. Henshaw, coroner's physician, to ascertain the exact cause of death.

## Careless Girl Causes a Fire.

The carelessness of a twelve-year-old girl, caused a fire on the third-story of the three-story frame dwelling at No. 457 Eleventh avenue yesterday morning. A widow named Robinson and her twelve-year-old daughter Mary were in the building. The girl was in a room on the third floor, and was playing with matches set fire to a couch which communicated to the carpet. Her cries brought the people of the building to the room, and the fire was extinguished before the flames spread.

Missionaries for Porto Rican Work. The American Missionary Association has appointed one of its secretaries the Rev. A. P. Beard, D. D., and Hon. Lucien H. Warner, of Bridgeport, Conn., as a special delegation to visit Porto Rico, and to ascertain the conditions of the island, and to work there in behalf of the association which represents the Congregational Churches of the United States.